

[NUMBER 1604.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

SUBSCRIBERS.		Am. Rs.
J. Stewart Esq.	.....	Bombay, 300
W. Newnham Esq.	.....	do. 100
J. Wedderburn Esq.	.....	do. 100
Revd. Jas. Clow	.....	do. 60
Revd. R. Kenney,	.....	do. 20
A. Friend,	.....	do. 500
A Lady for her infant son	.....	do. 120
G. Ogilvie Esq.	.....	do. 100
Capt. W. Miller.	.....	Matoonga 50
Capt. L. C. Russell,	.....	do. 50
Lt. Col. R. Whish,	.....	do. 50
Wm. Prinsep Esq.	.....	Calcutta 100
J. Money Esq.	.....	do. 100
H. W. Droz Esq.	.....	
J. P. Marcus Esq.	.....	
A. F. Hamilton Esq.	.....	

after consuming nearly five thousand bales of Cotton and about 6 or 700 bags of Rice. Of the exertions used by the military on this occasion we cannot better speak, than in the language of the public order issued on the following day.—

Extract from *Garrison Orders*.—20th May 1823.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR.

The Honorable the Governor has much gratification in expressing his sentiments on the conduct of the Troops and Departments employed in extinguishing the Fire which broke out in the Garrison on Sunday night, and which but for their spirited exertions must have communicated to the neighbouring buildings and probably have involved the whole Town in destruction. The personal zeal and intelligent arrangement of Lieut. Colonel Ogilvie C. B. were particularly conspicuous and the Honorable the Governor begs him to accept his acknowledgments, and to convey to the officers & men his best thanks for the prompt & effectual assistance rendered by them on this occasion.

We cannot, however, refrain from adding that the prize worthy zeal of the Military was powerfully seconded by the inhabitants of the town, both European and Native; and that no individual exertion was more conspicuous than that of our excellent Governor, who was to be seen in all parts where assistance could be most effectually rendered, aiding and encouraging those around him.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
17th of May 1823.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council, has received from the Committee appointed to examine the Junior Civil servants in their proficiency in the Country languages, a report pronouncing the undermentioned gentlemen qualified for the discharge of the duties of the Public service.

Mr. R. Mills, who arrived in India 13th May 1817.
Mr. W. J. Graham Do. do. do. 27th Nov. 1822.
Mr. A. N. Shaw Do. do. do. 11th June 1822.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

23d MAY 1823

MR. W. J. GRAHAM, third Assistant to the Collector of Canchish.
Mr. J. Seaton, fourth Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MAY 24th, 1823.

We have been in long expectation of the Indian men so long, and are compelled to hear so many wonderings about them from the host of anxious bachelors, and the multitude of Hodgson's beer drinkers now assembled at the Presidency, that they have at last become almost a painful subject, and we should be glad neither to hear or speak of them, until they are seen at anchor in the harbour. On comparing notes, we find they are already three weeks later than they have been for the three last seasons, and much beyond the average of former years.

The Theodosia will positively sail for Liverpool on Monday, and letters to be forwarded by her will be received until 11 o'clock on that day, at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Co. The Hannah will proceed to sea, we understand, on the 21st.

By private letters from Canton, of date 15th March, it appears that Company's Opium had risen to 1460. Dollars, and Demana Opium to 1300 Dollars per cwt.

Bombay Cotton is quoted at 10 Tale per cwt, but the quantity on hand was still considerable, and a fall in price was ardently expected, as soon as the supply for the present season should begin to arrive.

A letter from Colonel Hodgson at the Cape of Good Hope, brought by the way of Madras, mentions that the Ship in which he sailed to the Cape, fell in with the Cumbar, a French privateer, on the 19th of April, and parted again on the 26th off the Cape. All the Passengers were quite safe.

On Sunday evening last, a fire broke out at the Cotton bales piled on Bombay. It was first discovered about half past eight o'clock, and before nine it had entered its destructive grasp several heaps of many hundred bales. At that time the prospect was truly terrific;—in the burning mass there were upwards of twenty thousand bales of unburnt Cotton; the public offices of Government, the arsenal, the custom house, and many valuable private buildings, which immediately surround the spot, were threatened with almost immediate destruction—the engines produced no visible effect—the heat from the fire was excessive, and the most serious apprehensions were entertained that the whole of the town would be involved in the conflagration;—indeed nothing but the prompt and vigorous exertions used to clear away the bales from the vicinity of the fire, & the fortunate circumstance of there being very little wind during the night, could have saved it. About eleven o'clock a complete separation was accomplished, & from that time the fire diminished;

after consuming nearly five thousand bales of Cotton and about 6 or 700 bags of Rice.

Of the exertions used by the military on this occasion we cannot better speak, than in the language of the public order issued on the following day.—

Extract from *Garrison Orders*.—20th May 1823.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR.

The Honorable the Governor has much gratification in expressing his sentiments on the conduct of the Troops and Departments employed in extinguishing the Fire which broke out in the Garrison on Sunday night, and which but for their spirited exertions must have communicated to the neighbouring buildings and probably have involved the whole Town in destruction. The personal zeal and intelligent arrangement of Lieut. Colonel Ogilvie C. B. were particularly conspicuous and the Honorable the Governor begs him to accept his acknowledgments, and to convey to the officers & men his best thanks for the prompt & effectual assistance rendered by them on this occasion.

We cannot, however, refrain from adding that the prize worthy zeal of the Military was powerfully seconded by the inhabitants of the town, both European and Native; and that no individual exertion was more conspicuous than that of our excellent Governor, who was to be seen in all parts where assistance could be most effectually rendered, aiding and encouraging those around him.

We republish the following paragraph which appeared in the last number of the Gazette, not doubting that it will be read with pleasure by the numerous friends of Mr. Morgan.

Our Readers will no doubt recollect that several months ago a letter was addressed by W. A. Morgan Esq. the Hon. Company's Solicitor at this Presidency to the Editor of the Bombay Courier on the subject of some observations which had been made by Mr. Joseph Hume M. P. at the East India House on the discussion of Mr. Pelly's claims. Mr. Morgan's letter appears to have reached Mr. Hume and to have produced its desired effect, in convincing that Gentleman that he had been too hasty in the insinuations he threw out. We have great pleasure in giving the following account of the amende honorable made by him at the East India House on the 18th of Dec. last.

MR. J. H. PELLY.

Mr. Hume, before the question of adjournment was put, felt anxious to do an act of public justice to a servant of the Company resident in Bombay. In the course of this year, as the Court well knew, a grant of money had been made to Mr. Hinde Pelly, and he (Mr. Hume) had on former occasions stated his opinion on the subject of this claim to the Court, from documents then before it. That opinion remained unaltered. In the course of a speech he had on one of those occasions delivered, he had made use of some expressions which a Mr. Morgan (Solicitor, he believed, to the Hon. Company, in Bombay) had conceived to apply unjustly to himself and in reference to which he had published a letter, dated Bombay, the 3d of July. That letter he (Mr. Hume) felt himself, not as matter of right, but of honour, bound to notice. It would be recollected that on the question of the grant, Mr. Hinde Pelly had asserted, as his strongest ground for compensation, that no penalty had been inserted in his contract; and it was said that the penalty had been omitted by mistake. The Committee appointed by the Court thought so too. He (Mr. Hume) then submitted that a bond had appeared to have been executed; and the Company's advocate Mr. Macklin had expressed an opinion on the question being referred to him, "that the contract alluded to was binding, though no penalty was specified in it." Upon the strength of this opinion, it would be remembered that he (Mr. Hume) had contended, that the Company's solicitor was the person who ought to be made responsible for the loss that had occurred, for having made such an omission. Now at that time it was not known that a bond had been entered into by Mr. Hinde Pelly, a notarial copy of which was now in his (Mr. Hume's) hands, by Mr. George Pelly and another person for the fulfilment of such contract, in 50,000 rupees. (Hear.) This bond, signed by Mr. Hinde Pelly, was dated the 24th of Jan. 1818. Mr. Morgan, it seemed, was very properly anxious that it should be known that he was not the person to whom any neglect in this matter was imputable. If he (Mr. Hume) was rightly informed, the fact was, as stated by Mr. Morgan, that in contracts entered into in India, it was never the practice to insert the penalty. The penalty was always specified in a separate bond executed with the contract. From these facts, it appeared that Mr. Morgan had faithfully discharged his public duty as the Company's servant; and the Company, however, had made a grant to Mr. Hinde Pelly in consideration and on the credit of a circumstance which did not exist—namely, the omission of the penalty.—Mr. Morgan said, in his letter—"I think if this practice had been known to Mr. Hume he would have made a very different statement with regard to me, and a much more severe charge, on the other hand, I think he would have brought against Mr. Hinde Pelly, had he known that he was accusing me most unjustly; and that the silent assent of those who were interested in keeping silent, could be no proof against me of guilt or negligence." Mr. Hume then repeated the expression of his conviction that Mr. Morgan had most faithfully discharged his duty.

(Bombay Gazette 21st.

AUXILIARY SCOTTISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A meeting of European inhabitants of Bombay was held on Thursday last in the Scotch Church, for the purpose of instituting an Auxiliary Scottish Missionary Society at this Presidency.

JOHN STEWART, Esq., at the request of the meeting, took the Chair.

The Reverend James Clow explained the object of the meeting. He stated that the Scottish Missionary Society has established a mission under this Presidency for the purpose of promoting the intellectual, moral, and religious condition of the natives—that one of the means of effecting

these objects, which every real Christian must consider in the highest degree important and desirable, is the erection and improvement of schools and the preparation of proper books for the use of them and for the purposes of distribution—that as the missionaries sent out by the Parent Society are men of liberal education, who mingle daily with the natives, and make these objects, together with the preaching of the Gospel, the principal business of their lives, no schools are likely, for the present at least, to be more flourishing and efficient than those under their superintendence, nor any books more judiciously and correctly prepared than those which they publish. That as these objects, which are so desirable, and which missionaries are generally so well qualified to accomplish, cannot be effected without the Society's incurring very considerable expense, it is the duty of Christians in this country to unite with their brethren at home, in contributing towards the attainment of them; and that in order to afford to individuals so disposed, a regular channel through which to contribute, he proposed that this meeting do now constitute itself into an Auxiliary Scottish Missionary Society. This proposal having been seconded, was unanimously agreed to, and the following were adopted as the Laws of the Society.

1st. The name of this Society shall be the Bombay Auxiliary Scottish Missionary Society.

2d. The object of this Society shall be to aid the parent institution in its operations relative to India.

3d. Persons subscribing five Rupees or more annually, and every benefactor making a donation of not less than a hundred Rupees, shall be members of the Society.

4th. The business of the Society shall be under the management of a committee, consisting of a President, a vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and six Directors, who shall be chosen annually from among the members of the Society. The committee shall meet for the transaction of business every quarter, viz the first Tuesday of Feb. May, August and November, and oftener, if necessary. Three of the committee shall constitute a Quorum. The committee shall have power to choose, as corresponding members, such a number of subscribers residing at out stations as may be judged by them expedient; and such corresponding members shall be authorized to receive subscriptions, and have the privilege of attending the meetings of Directors.

5th. A general meeting shall be held annually, on the first Tuesday of March and oftener if necessary, to choose the office bearers, to receive reports and accounts, and to deliberate on what further steps may best promote the interests of the Society. All matters proposed shall be determined by a majority of the members present. The President for the day shall sign the minutes of the proceedings.

6th. The funds when collected shall be lodged in the hands of the Treasurer, who shall be authorized to issue any part of them on receipt of an order from the Secretary, acting by direction of the committee—who shall have power to lay out all or any portion in promoting the objects of the mission in India, without previously consulting the parent Society.

7th. Donations and subscriptions shall be payable either to the Secretary or Treasurer of the Society, or to any of the Directors.

The society next proceeded to the election of office bearers, when the following Gentlemen were unanimously chosen.

JOHN STEWART, Esq.—President.
JOHN LECKIE, Esq.—Vice President.
The Revd. JOSEPH LAWRIE, J.
JAMES FARISH, Esq.
GEORGE OGILVIE, Esq. {Directors.
CAPT. WHITE, 20th Regt.
WM. NICOL, Esq. and
CRAWFORD MACLEOD, Esq.
The Revd. JAMES CLOW, Secretary.
MESSRS. MORRIS & Co.—Treasurer.

The Secretary was directed to transmit a copy of the minutes of the meeting to the Parent Society; and also to prepare a Subscription paper for circulation.

The bickerings between Lord Cochrane and General San Martin have at last terminated, by regular charges being given, in by the latter, against his Lordship to the Supreme Government of Chili. They have been published in the Calcutta Journal and will be found at length in our subsequent columns. His Lordship's defence has not made its appearance in the Journal, but is promised in the following number, and our readers shall have it next week.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant and Adjutant W. F. Allen, 2d 12th Regiment.
Captain J. Walker, Artillery.
Sub Assistant Surgeon Robert Vaughan.
DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant J. G. Thompson, 1st 4th Regiment.
Ensign W. A. Wall, 1st Battalion 10th Regiment.
Lieutenant Colonel Whish, Artillery.
Lieutenant C. Clarke, 1st Battalion 3d Regiment.
Captain Robert Waite, 12th Regt.
Ensign G. Macdonell, 24 Batt. 6th Regt.
Capt. L. Frederick, Eng.
Assist. Surgeon Chas. Ducat, Civil Surgeon.
Lieut. Col. M. Kennedy, Com. S.
Lieut. G. P. Oakes, 2d Regt.
Lieut. Wm. Brett, H.
Lieut. C. Lucas, H.
Lieut. J. S. Webb, H.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr.

Regiment.
Lieut. E. P. Ramsay, 1st 12th Regt.
Lieut. Fraser, Artillery.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. W. Barrowes, 2d 7th Regt.
Lieut. and Adjutant W. F. Allen, 2d 12th Regt.
Lieut. H. T. Hopkins, 2d 8th Regt.
Lieut. G. Plaisted, 2d 10th Regt.
Capt. J. Wilkins, 1st Light Cavalry.

Nautical Chronicle AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 20th Portuguese Ship Senhora de Penha, Commander S. de Encarnacao, from Demam.

DEPARTURES.—May 17th Portuguese Ship St. Antonio, Captain J. F. de Oliveira, to Goa.

19th Ship Hydery, Captain Wm. Humble, to Madras and Calcutta.

20th Brig Phoenix, Commander C. E. Smith, to Madras, and Calcutta.

21st Portuguese Ship Senhora de Penha, Commander L. de Encarnacao, to Demam.

Passenger by Hydery.

Mr. Robinson.

Passengers by Phoenix.

Captain Frederick of the Engineers, and Mr. Burdard late chief officer of the Travancore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 31, Ship John Munro, Captain J. G. Green, from Calcutta 20th March.

Do. Ship Sultan, Captain John Hodges, from Bombay 19th April.

4th, Ship Union, Captain A. Fornier, from Pondicherry 31 May.

Do. Ship Princess Charlotte, Captain John Lamb, from Rangoon 16th April.

Do. Brig Sarah, Captain M. J. Crisp, from Calcutta 26th March, Trincomalee 26th April, and Negapatam 3d May.

DEPARTURES.—May 3d, H. M. Sloop Sophie, Capt. G. French, on a Cruise.

5th, Brig Sarah, Captain M. J. Crisp, for Vizagapatam.

May 7th, Ship Agincourt, Captain James Mahon, for London.

Do. Ship Sultan, Capt. Joseph Hodges, for Calcutta.

8th, Ship Princess Charlotte, Captain John Lamb, for London.

9th, Ship Ogle Castle, Captain John Pearson, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April, 27th Ship Eliza, R. Gibson, from the Isle of France 20th February, Covelong, and Madras 20th April.

28th Ship Jane, C. Maitland, from the Isle of France 22d February, and Madras 18th April.—Passengers: From the Isle of France: N. Smith, Esq. Civil Service; Mr. F. Ward; Mr. B. Galloway, Mr. T. Owen.—From Madras: Captain Carell.

29th Ship Juliana, James Webster, from Bourbon 24th January, Madras, and Esquapelly 25th April.

Do. Ship Stanmore, C. Gray, from South America 18th January.

May 1st Ship Bombay Merchant, J. Hill, Commander, from Madras 26th April.

2d Ship Woodford, A. Chapman, Commander, from London 6th October, Cape of Good Hope 25th January, and Madras 26th April.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Baroda on the 23d ultimo, the Lady J. P. Willoughby Esq. of a Daughter.

On Monday evening the 19th instant, Mrs. [Name] wife of Mr. Fion. Brook, died at her house on Malabar Hill, on Monday last, the 19th instant, at the advanced age of 84, Visvanath Namjee a very respectable Hindoo Purvoo of this place.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—At Mangalore, on the 28th April, the Lady of J. Hazelwood, Esq. of a Son.

At Negapatam, on the morning of the 29th ultimo, the Lady of John Hinde, Esq. Master Attendant of Nagore.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On 22d April, first at the Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend Fr. St. Antonio de Maria, and from thence at St John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Thomas Gibson, Esq. Merchant and Agent, to Miss Isabella Plaggio, daughter of the late Lieutenant J. Plaggio, of the Maratha Service.

At Bareilly, on the 9th April, by License, by the Reverend Mr. Williams, Lieutenant and Adjutant, I. C. Maclean of Gardner's Horse, son of Alex. Maclean, and Lady Margaret Maclean of Keith House, Haddington, Scotland, to Miss Jane Margaret Hall, second daughter of Major Thomas Hall, Commanding Bareilly Battalion.

At Masulipatam, on the 8th April, Mr. A. Frivalto, to Miss M. C. S. Sealie.

On the 28th April, at Cuttack, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Stuart Paxton, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Mary, youngest daughter of Colonel Carpenter.

On the 28th April, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Bales, Mr. George Caie, to Miss Anna Harriet Francis, eldest daughter of the late C. C. Francis, Esq.

On the same day, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Bales, Captain J. L. [Name], to Miss Mary.

BIRTHS.—On Wednesday, the 16th April, Mrs. E. Barrett, of a daughter.

On the 22d April, Mrs. Urquhart, of a son.

On Saturday, the 26th April, Mrs. Bartholomew O'Connell, of a daughter.

At Dacca, on the 26th April the Lady of John Drew Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Fort Marlboro' on the 4th February, the Lady of Edward Presgrave, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 21st April, the wife of George Ruddle, Superintending Surgeon, of a son.

On Tuesday, the 29th April, the wife of Mr. Richard Locken, of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, of a son.

On Saturday, the 3d May, the lady of James Weir Hogg Esq. of a son.

On St. George's day, the lady of Major Gall, 8th Light Cavalry, of a son.

DEATHS.—In Chowringhee, On Monday, the 21st of April, Lieutenant John Hadaway, of the 24th Regt. Native Infantry, Surveyor in Rohilund.

On the 27th April, at her residence in the Mint, Mrs. Rose Moffatt, aged 56 years.

On the 25th April J. L. Blaney, Esq.
At Macao, on the 23d February last, Mrs. Thos. Howard, in Child birth, aged 22 years, wife of Capt. Thomas Howard of the Ship Janet Hutton

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1823.

On England—at 30 days' sight, is. 8d. per Madras Rupee.

at 90 days' sight, is. 8½d. per do.

at 6 months' sight, is. 9d. per do.

On Bengal—at 30 days' sight, 93 to 96 Sicca Rupees 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 33 to 34 per cent p. Unremittable, nominal 8 to 10 „

A letter from an esteemed friend dated In house November 27th, informs us that a contr

has been tendered to the Court of Directors to convey their despatches to and from India in Steam Packets, via. Cairo—to be on the passage only 23 days!! a Director of leading influence, says he, "told me that the proposal was under consideration and would certainly be adopted." What delightful prospects are opened by this new scheme, and what new chances are afforded our Indian exiles of re-visiting their Native Country—a three months' leave of absence will suffice to enable the weary sojourner to perform the voyage out & home and to enjoy a full month's residence in England. Our Indian men and free Traders we fear will not get many passengers if this new route should be permanently established.

The same friend informs us that the patriotic Duke of Leinster has introduced some improvements in the cultivation of Grapes that will enable England and Ireland to produce as good Wines as France, but he adds, that he doubts it—so do we—we like the steam packet project very well, but we fear the Grapes will prove sour. We observe, however, that a Society of independent Gentlemen has been formed in Ireland for the cultivation of the Vine without hot Houses or the aid of Glass, and if they succeed they will open a new and extensive source of Commerce for that beautiful portion of the Empire.

[Mad. Cou. May 6, 1823]

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, Premium, ...	30 0 a 30
Non-Remittable, Certificates, 5 per Cent. ditto, ...	8 0 a 8
BANK OF BENGAL RATES.	
Discount on Private Bills, ...	5 0 per Cent.
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange, ...	3 8
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date, ..	5 0
Ditto 2 months certain, ...	4 0
BANK SHARES—Prem. 60 to 62 per Cent.	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.] CALCUTTA. [SELL.]	
1 L. 11 s. 6 d. On London 6 Months' sight, ..	2 a 2
per Sierra Leone, ...	2 a 2
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, ...	9
Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees, ..	

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRA ORDINARY.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1823.

Notice.—The Commissioners of the Reduction of the Hon'ble Company's Debt in India hereby notify, that Promissory Notes to the amount of Sixteen Rupees 12.92.88 800 have been tendered in transfer to the Loan opened on the 14th February last, and that the acknowledgements issued to the parties from whom the said tenders have been received, will be discharged in the manner following, subject to the provision contained in the 11th clause of the Advertisement of the above date:—that is to say for 7.10.45

tendered, 5 per Cent Promissory Notes with issued under the rule contained in the 10th Clause of the said Advertisement, and the remaining 3.10ths will be paid under the 12th Clause.

J. A. DORIN.

Secretary to the Commission
ers for Transfer.

Calcutta, Accountant General's
Office, May 3, 1823.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta: 23rd April, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following Copy of a Memorandum, dated Horse Guards, 3d October 1822, is published for the information of His Majesty's Regiments of Infantry serving in the East Indies.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Horse Guards, 3d October, 1822.

(COPY.)

Memorandum for Regiments of Infantry.

The Commander in Chief directs it to be notified in reference to the recent Regulations in regard to Officers' Dress, that the Gorge is intended to form part of the Officer's Equipment, and to be worn on all occasions of duty, unless established by the usage of the service.

(Signed) JOHN MACDONALD.

D. A. G.

(A True Copy.)
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 25th April, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

Lieut. F. Dickson from the 69th Regt: to be Lieutenant, vice Norman who exchanges, 3d April 1823.

Lieut. William Norman from the 41st Regt. to be Lieutenant, vice Dickson who exchanges, 3d April 1823.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta: 25th April, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Under the rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta, 5th November 1816, His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 years standing, and upwards, to the rank of Captain by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the 10th of April 1823.

69th Foot.—Lieut. W. B. Bernard

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta: 25th April, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieut. T. McKenzie of the 13th Dragoons has leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for twelve months from the 21st instant.

The Leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Assistant Surgeon Bath of the 46th Regt., and Captain Cannon of the 87th, the former for twelve months from the date of embarkation to proceed to New South Wales, and the latter from the 29th of March to the 31 of May 1823, proceed to Sea, both on Medical Certificate, is confirmed.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta: 28th April, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Detachment of the 38th Regt. arrived on the Ship Carron from Bombay under the command of Lieut. Wall 24th Foot, with the Sanction of Government, be disembarked as soon as practicable.

Upon the arrival of the Troops off, or near Calcutta, Lieut. Wall will forward a return thereof to the Town Major of Fort William.

The Detachment upon being landed will join Lieut. Masterson's party of the 87th Regiment, and will do duty with the 44th Foot until further orders.

Lieut. Wall will be pleased to make over the accounts of the Volunteers to the Brigade Major King's Troop, and hold himself in readiness to embark for England.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta: 29th April 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Assistant Surgeon Rutledge of the 20th Foot, who came on duty with the Detachment under Lieut. Wall from Bombay, is directed to do duty with the 44th Regiment in Fort William, until further Orders, or until he receives instructions to return to Bombay.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

The following extracts from a letter from Valparaiso, dated 21 October, 1822, with which we have been favored by a friend, will be interesting to our readers. Peru and the other provinces which have lately thrown off the Spanish yoke, are destined, we fear, to be long the scene of civil discord and a prey to anarchy, scarcely more tolerable than slavery itself.

"Valparaiso, Oct. 2, 1822.
"The intermediaries are blockaded by the Lima Squadron. In consequence of the failure of the Chili crops in February last, the export of grain to Peru has been strictly prohibited, and every kind of staples in Lima are extravagantly high. Wheat is now selling at 20 dollars the fanega; American flour has been sold at 50 dollars per barrel in cargoes, and a further supply is expected from North America. The Chili harvest will be in in February, and a promising supply is expected; but it is the general opinion that it will be insufficient for the supply of Peru, as the vicinity of Lima will be the seat of warfare for the next eight months. The Spanish army still remains near Lima, and an expedition with 2000 men from Bullvar has sailed from Guayaquil to join St. Martin, and act in conjunction against Peru; until the opening of which, the markets for India goods will be limited. At present, white piece goods are looking up in Lima, and this place will admit a further supply. There is little doubt but Calcutta Flour in casks would realize, under all circumstances, from 15 to 20 dollars per q; and Java Rice being of a large grain and white (similar to the Guayaquil rice) 5 dollars per quintal. There is a large quantity of Sugar in this market, and I do not expect to net more than 12 dollars the quintal for our's. Lima is in a dreadful state from the unprincipled conduct of St. Martin and his government, and the most diabolical and unjust acts towards British Ships have been committed without assigning any reasons, nor can any redress be obtained from our Ships of War: therefore there is not at present the least security for British property in Peru.

"The Brig Triton arrived at Coquimbo on the 8th of last month, and report says her cargo is much damaged. A vessel arrived here from Guayaquil, which reports the Harleston being under expectation of sailing for Calcutta in the course of all this month. The Nearchus was at Guayaquil also, and is daily expected here to take in her returns for India, when I trust another opportunity will offer for communication.

India Gaz. May, 1st 1823.

Accusations against Lord Cochrane, presented to the Supreme Government of Chili, by the Delegates of General San Martin.

PERUVIAN LEGATION, SANTIAGO,

MARCH 18, 1822.

In our two former communications we laid before you the objects which moved His Excellency the Protector of Peru to send us in commission to this Government; and now it only remains for us to execute the most delicate part, to wit, to lay before you the conduct of the Vice Admiral of the Squadron of Chili, in regard to his Excellency the General in Chief and Protector of Peru, and to claim that satisfaction due to his dignity and honor so greatly injured by Lord Cochrane; we have called this the most delicate part of our mission, because, notwithstanding that we shall endeavour to adopt the most moderate language possible, it will not be easy for us to abstain from pronouncing some disagreeable truths, in order to place in a proper light the scandalous affair of Ancon.

But before touching upon this incident, be

pleased to allow us to recapitulate in the most succinct manner possible, the anterior proceedings of Lord Cochrane, in order that it may throw lustre on the lenity and constant moderation of his Excellency the Protector, who has made immense sacrifices, to preserve harmony and not to prejudice the general interest; and, also to lay before you the offences of every kind committed by the said Lord Cochrane in the course of the campaign.

We refrain from bringing into consideration the terrible evils to which the negligence of Lord Cochrane, exposed the success of the liberating expedition from the moment of its making sail from Valparaiso, because we suppose, the circumstances relative thereto, are already before you; and we begin by manifesting that the conduct followed by the Vice Admiral of Chili, from the moment the Campaign was opened, indicated too well the motive of all his actions, and no doubt the knowing his character to the bottom, was the reason, why the Government in Chili, gave to his Excellency the General and Commander in Chief, secret instructions relative to the Commander of the Naval Forces.

Among the various articles which were taken by the Army, at Pisco, after its disembarkation, the quantity of *agua dianti*, distributed to the Squadron, and especially to the O'Higgins, was such, that Lord Cochrane assured his Excellency that the Vessels under his command were completely supplied with that article for fourteen months. Yet, nevertheless, he solicited a further supply within two months. In the letter in which Lord Cochrane communicates the capture of the Ship of War ESMERALDA, he informs the General and Commander in Chief of the Liberating Expedition; that there have been found on board the said vessel, rope and other stores for two years. And yet, in five months afterwards, he says, that the vessels and crews of the Squadron were unable to continue the blockade, the vessels for want of sails and rigging, and the men for want of clothes. It is scarce credible that Lord Cochrane could have been guilty so soon of a direct contradiction, and it can only be explained by the fact that he sent the rope and stores taken in the ESMERALDA to Guayaquil to be there sold, of which conduct he has given no account to the Chief under whose orders he served.

We will cite another example of the same kind to show that the conduct of Lord Cochrane has not been very pure. In a letter of the 11th of May, of the year before, he writes from the coast of Intermedios, that he had obtained, without any charge to the Government of Chili, from the English Vessel COCKBURN at Africa, all the cables, rope, and canvas, which he wanted in the Squadron. And in a letter of the 16th of August, of the same year, accompanying a list of the disbursements made in the service of the Governments of Peru and Chili, during the expeditions to the South under his orders, he charges an item of 5,293 dollars paid for cables and rope, and also 12,675 for shops bought for the seamen, which sum it does not appear that he deducted from the pay of the seamen in the accounts which he sent to the Government of Peru a few days before the affair of Ancon. He also sends another of the monies due to the Squadron of Chili employed in the Liberating Expedition, and he has the audacity to charge the sum of 4,000 dollars, as money due to Captain Wilkinson and the people of the SAN MARTIN, on account of the Government of Chili, for the vessel VICTORIA, payable out of the first proceeds of prizes; another sum of 32,400 dollars due as the half freight of the Valdivia destined to serve in the said expedition, charging also the freight of the Brig POTRILLO, which he calculates at 12,432 dollars, & that of the Ship AQUILA, which he makes amount to 27,168 dollars, notwithstanding which charge he seizes by violence, & presumes to retain with injustice, nearly an equal sum which he found on board the Frigate PEARL, and which had been placed by Don Juan Jose Saracita. It must be observed, that the tonnage freight of the Transports was seven dollars, and not eight dollars, as Lord Cochrane is pleased to charge. He will certainly not deny that he realized all these sums, by his own authority alone, because by another account, he shows that he had got into his hands during the Expedition to the Intermedios 116,926 dollars, and there does not appear any other expenditure of this sum than the preceding items.

By a letter of the 30th of June last, he states to his Excellency, that in the following month the engagement entered into with the seamen, would be completed, when there would be due a year, or a year and a half's pay, and that not paying them either in Chili or Peru would occasion mischief. In a letter of the same date, he says, it would be well that there should be forthcoming to cover the engagements of the date of Chili, in addition to a year's pay, which his Excellency the General in Chief consented to offer them in case of taking Lima, the following sums to wit:—

Pay including arrears, ...	150,000
Premium promised by his Excellency, ..	110,000
Item for the capture of ESMERALDA, ..	50,000
Value of the ESMERALDA, according to the lowest estimate including her stores and provisions, ...	110,000

Total 4,20,000

He prize money, which he says, it of Peru should pay them, cion in the minds of the seamen the fruit of their labour and the p have suffered, have only served to satiate the pacy of individuals, or to administer to the of a needy Government. Be pleased to note the injustice with which Lord Cochrane demands of the Government of Peru, the arrears of the people's pay, which you in equity will confess is due by the Government of this state, as also the value of the Frigate ESMERALDA belonging to Chili, whose flag is now flying over her.

The injustice of the demands of Lord Cochrane on the Government of Peru is most clearly set forth in the reply addressed to him on the 9th of August, by the Protector, in which after discussing various points of his Letter, he says, "It only remains to examine the nature and limits of my engagement respecting the Squadron, to show the grounds of my obligations. I offered to the crews of the ships of Chili, a year's pay as a gratuity, and I am now occupied in obtaining the means of paying that debt. I acknowledge also my obligation to pay the gratuity of 50,000 dollars, which you offered to the seamen who took the ESMERALDA, and, not only am I disposed to pay these, but to recompense, as I ought, the brave seamen who have assisted me in liberating the country. But, you ought to know, my Lord, that the pay of the crews is not under the same circumstances, and that never having engaged to pay them, I owe them nothing. This debt belongs to the Government of Chili, under whom the seamen were engaged in the Commissariat of that state. The charges against the officers and seamen are: lodged, and the lists and balance due to them, in the respective officers, and although I suppose it just, that in the low state of the finances of Chili, her expeditionary expenses should in some degree be defrayed, this would be for me an agreeable attention, but in no way will I acknowledge her right to demand arrears. If I could, at any time, forget the services of the Squadron and the sacrifices of Chili to maintain it, I should shew a want of that gratitude which neither as a public nor a private virtue is excluded from my moral system. It is equally unjust to lavish premiums, as to deny them to those who merit. I am occupied with the means of realizing this object with respect to the Squadron, and of communicating my ideas to the Government of Chili in a way to reconcile all interests." Not satisfied with this, his Excellency ordered the Minister of Marine to communicate officially, that which his Excellency the Protector had just announced in his private letter, with regard to the debt, which he acknowledged as due to the Squadron. In that letter, dated the 13th, it is clearly proved, that it did not belong to his Excellency to pay the arrears due to the Squadron from the time of its sailing from Chili up to that date, but to the Government of this country, to which it belonged: and conformably to the practice of England and other maritime powers, the crews had no claim to payment until their return to the ports of their own state. The scarcity of money in the Treasury, which in truth up to that time had not received more than 30,000 dollars, was shown. He was made acquainted that a meeting of Merchants had been convened the day before, in order to raise funds applicable to such heavy expenditures as those which pressed upon the Government. And lastly, Lord Cochrane was positively informed that they would pay that which was due to the Squadron at the expiration of a month and a half after the capture of Callao: by which success the capital would acquire a value and importance which at that time it did not possess.

We leave it to your direction to decide whether it was possible to write in fairer terms, or more likely to convince any one who could appreciate justly, and truly interest himself in the cause of America.

Before, however, we proceed with our extracts from the correspondence carried on between the Government of Peru and the Vice Admiral of Squadron of Chili, permit us to lay before you order that you may inform his Excellency Supreme Director, that on the 5th of August his Excellency the Protector had a conference with the said Vice Admiral, of which took advantage to raise an atrocious charge against his Excellency, which is of a part the rest of his conduct, and which unfortunately has been listened to in this country as malevolent and ignorant; we speak of the industriously circulated by Lord Cochrane his Agents, that his Excellency had said above mentioned conference that "he would pay the seamen, unless Chili sold the Sea to Peru."

Although the high penetration of his Excellency the Supreme Director, and the Members who compose the administration of this country, not given credit for one moment to such position, as well from the intimate knowledge they have of the character of his Excellency the Protector, as because it can scarcely be conceivable that his Excellency should make such proposition when he knew that the Government of Chili had at all times consecrated the

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by J. F. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change the paper are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Subscribers at out-stations who are requested to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.



SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1823.

(Continued from the last page paper.)

dron to the furtherance of the public cause, in Peru; and because he knew, that Lord Cochrane had no power to make such a transfer of the Squadron. Upon the whole, we must be permitted to assure you, that his Excellency the Protector never uttered such expressions as those which Lord Cochrane maliciously invented, and that the only thing which his Excellency said in the course of that conversation was "that perhaps it might be to the advantage of the Government of Chili, to sell to Peru, who was in want of some vessels to guard her coast, such vessels as she was desirous to free herself from, to diminish the expenses occasioned by the squadron."

Lord Cochrane again writes officially to the Minister of Marine, on the 12th of August, and communicates to him the delicate situation of the squadron, and says, that "its dismemberment, in order to the saving of 150,000 dollars, which in justice was owing to it, would occasion the total overthrow of the power, and prove the destruction of the hopes of the Government (of Peru)." and further on he adds, "for the present I have chosen to prepare myself to guide the tempest which may arise rather than allow it afterwards to rage in its destructive course." He pleased to observe, first, that here he does not demand the value of the *Emeralda* frigate, which in his official letter of the 30th of July he asked to be paid for; secondly, that notwithstanding the convincing reasons of his Excellency, he obstinately demands the 150,000 dollars of arrears due to the seamen which ought to be liquidated by this Government; and thirdly, after painting in such gloomy colors the state of the Squadron, he confesses that he himself had wished to guide the tempest, meaning there by accelerate the dismembering of the squadron.

Even one month had not elapsed since his Excellency, desirous to promote the Coinage of Money in the Mint of the Capital, had ordered a fund to be formed for the purchase of Bullion, and by means of the credit of Government great quantities had flowed in to be coined belonging to individuals. These treasures and others deposited in the before mentioned fund, and the small sums which were in the Military Chest, together with money of several individuals, his Excellency commanded should be transferred to Ancón and embarked in any of the Transports (because no ship of war was there) in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, if by any unfortunate accident the result of the battle, which we expected should be unfavourable to us. This was the moment which Lord Cochrane selected to execute an enterprize, which will make his name abominable for ever, and sailing from Callao to Ancón, he took possession by force, in spite of the protests of the Intendant of the Army, and of the Commissioners of the Mint, of all the money, which was in the Transports, not excepting that belonging to private persons. As soon as the scandalous deed came to the knowledge of his Excellency, he commissioned his first Aide-de-Camp, Col. Don Tomas Guido to go and get the money, which by an official letter of the 15th of September which he carried, Lord Cochrane was commanded to give up, holding him responsible to the Government of Chili and Peru in case of disobedience of the order. This had no effect and in an official letter of the 20th of the same month to his Excellency, Lord Cochrane says, "all this I have done to prevent greater evils, to prevent the mariners from doing justice to themselves by taking possession of the money of the Government, and then becoming true pirates; and all this I did for the interests of Chili and Peru." Scarcely had he given this fatal example of insubordination, than it appears, he began to feel its evil effects, which indeed might have been anticipated, because in another official letter of 20th September he informs the Minister of Marine that "he had not been able to manage the seamen, though he had taken the money on board and that they were in a state of mutiny and requested that a remedy might be applied," that is to say he could not direct the tempest which he himself had raised. Nevertheless, it is impossible to believe that the seamen were the cause of the excesses committed by Lord Cochrane in September last, when we see that many of them belonging to the different vessels, and especially the *O'Higgins*, immediately on their return to Callao from Ancón, abandoned their vessel without being paid, and came to offer their services to the Government of Peru against Lord Cochrane's suppression of their pay. This desertion, indeed, was the very thing which

coined or in bullion, which had been taken at Ancón. Thus to save the dignity of the Government by paying with the coined money; and by their own authority obliterating the fatal example of their paying themselves; and to take on shore with them the bullion and 20,000 dollars, as agreed to in the conversation with the Minister of Marine.

We do not doubt, Sir, that you will be perfectly persuaded that it was impossible to adopt, under existing circumstances, a more conciliatory line of conduct, or one better calculated to reconcile the dignity and interest of the Government of Peru, with those of Lord Cochrane, by taking it for granted, that he was obliged by necessity to conform to the desires of the Crews. But it was not the Crews whom Lord Cochrane desired to satisfy, he was guided by his own private and sordid views, and it was useless to think of satisfying him. Thus it was, that on the 25th, after receiving the documents relative to the money deposited in the Mint, he had the temerity to assert to his Excellency, that all the money belonged to the Government, and not one farthing of it would be given back even for an instant to the Intendants; saying that it was not in his power to do so without stirring up a mutiny in the Squadron. Lastly, he had the impudence to deny having offered the Minister of Marine the 20,000 dollars in the conference before alluded to, adding that with respect to the ships lists, the money was on board ready to be paid and the people to receive it.

In order to palliate as much as possible, his criminal conduct he complains, that the Squadron had not been attended to during the Campaign, in which he affords us a proof of his veracity for it was promptly supplied with whatever was necessary, as far as our limited resources permitted. At the very time of the affair of Ancón when Lord Cochrane declaimed so loudly about the want of provisions, did he not receive as much as in our critical circumstances could be given? Can he plead ignorance that the Capital was most poor and without resources, until Callao should be taken, and that the Government could not at once furnish the large sum which the Squadron demanded? Did he not know officially that 20 per cent. of the duties at the Custom-house, were destined for the payment of what was due to the Squadron and the Army? Did his Excellency the Protector not inform him, that he had given orders to the Director of the Mint to coin in preference to any thing else 150,000 dollars for the Navy? Could he require more from a Government not two months old, and when the Minister of Marine justly observes, their existence and resources were scarce in embryo. In fine, seeing that neither reasoning, nor any consideration had weight with the Vice-Admiral, and that he was resolved to keep the money he had taken; he was written to, on the 26th December that he might pay it as he pleased and account for it to his Government; we are, however, ignorant, whether he had done this; and we entreat you to inform us respecting this matter. But at any rate, we hope & trust, that the Supreme Director of the State will be pleased to take effectual measures to shield the honour of the Government of Peru from the marked insults offered by the Vice Admiral of Chili with so much injustice and so little delicacy? The scandal occasioned by the crime of Lord Cochrane, was already sufficiently great without placing himself in the hostile attitude of appearing to blockade the port by attempting to surprise & seize the schooner *Montezuma* on her entrance to Callao. In order, however, to avoid greater evils, his Excellency the Protector thought fit, on the 26th of September, to communicate the instructions from the Government of Chili, by which his Excellency was authorized to dispose of the whole, or any part of the squadron, in his capacity as General in Chief of the liberating forces; and in virtue of which he ordered the Vice Admiral immediately to depart from the ports of the State with the vessels under his command, but first to give back the money and silver which he longed to private individuals, and which he had not the shadow of a pretence to retain. He was written to besides, on the 28th of the said month, requiring him to give up the remainder of the bullion which belonged to the State, to the Officers of the Mint, and Don Jose Santos Figueroa, Commissary of war, because the Government having no funds, the remainder was necessary for the purchase of various articles demanded by Lord Cochrane, who in his letter of the 29th, replies that it is not him whom the Minister of Marine had to convince, but the seamen who never believed any body who had once cheated them; and he further adds, that in no communication had he ever called upon the Government to disburse 200,000 dollars, that to be sure he had sent an account of the money which was due; but that in all his letters he had explicitly stated that it was the seamen in a state of mutiny who demanded it. We leave it, Sir, to your judgment to decide if this truth, appears by the extracts from the letters of Lord Cochrane, and especially by the copies annexed to the correspondence of the 30th of July.

We will now shew in what terms he replies to the Minister of Marine in the said note. "You say, that it was impossible to pay the seamen, when does it happen, and the fact is indisputable that they are paid, and that too, with the very money which was at the disposal of Government." "According to the principles of Lord Cochrane, I lay his hands on funds however sacred, to satisfy his whims in guiding his tempest, merely by the money was under the protection and faith of the Government of Peru; and credible that the author of such a sentence could say in the same note, as he does, that 'the promise of the greatest fortune could make him swerve from the path of honor.' An officer of his own kind, whose laws he has constantly followed in his own country as well as out of that sort of honor which induced him to conform to his last communication, only 25 dollars, when he had seized upwards of 200,000. His disobedience of the orders of his chief was manifested on this occasion and on others of a prior date. In his note of the 26th October, he says, that he will send what he can to Chili, and the rest to Guayaquil,

where being manned they will proceed to their future destination." We have already said, that on other occasions he disobeyed the commands of his chief, and we think, it is our duty to detail the whole to you, in order to obviate the smallest doubt of the fact. The Pilot-boat *Menceps* having come to Callao, and being at anchor at Boca Negra, the Captain brought all his papers to the Government of Peru, and Lord Cochrane was ordered, on the 16th of August, in virtue of the transfer made by the Captain, to respect the vessel, whose virtual possession was from that moment in the Government of Peru; but he immediately sent a boat with 17 men, to take possession of her; he refused to send her to Ancón, or to give her up as the property of the State; and even although this order was repeated, he took no notice of it. On the 17th, he was requested to give the Commandant of the transports, the articles brought by the ship *Luxa*, from the Government of Chili, the chief part of whose cargo consisting of rope and other articles, was purchased by the Agent of the Army, and desired to point out what articles he had taken; he answered, "that he had transhipped the whole into the Squadron, and if there were a Medicine Chest, it was lost in the *San Martin*." In that vessel, which was solely lost from his desire to sell the flour which was on board of her, and which he had contracted to dispose of to Don Jose Arismenda. On the 25th of the same month, he was ordered to give up 20 boxes of muskets and 20 small barrels of ball cartridges which he had taken out of the schooner *Aranza*, and a second order was necessary to effect it. In spite of the enormous and inexcusable crimes perpetrated by Lord Cochrane, which we have herein set forth, yet there are others of even greater magnitude which it is necessary for us to lay before you in order that you may bring them to the consideration of his Excellency the Supreme Director. When his Excellency the Protector believed, that by means of the Squadron of Chili, he held those who were in Callao blockaded by sea as well as by land; the Vice Admiral permitted persons to go forth with their property on a certain percentage, and even allowed those found on board the *Lord Lyndoch* and *St. Patrick* to ransom themselves, notwithstanding the order of his Excellency communicated to him on the 2d of August directing him to prepare a prison ship for the reception of all. By the order which he sent to Captain Foster to allow his agents in this matter to go and come from the fortification without hindrance, it is quite evident that he could have no other object than to get money without caring for the interest of America, which greatly injured by his conduct.

But of all the stains which Lord Cochrane has cast upon his public character, no one was more horrible than that which we are now about to bring to view: indeed the incident which we are about to treat of, manifests that Lord Cochrane despises the most holy laws of honor and of truth, when his predominant passion—avarice, is to be satiated. On the 9th of August he had the impudence to write to the Governor of Callao, Field Marshal don Jose de la Mar, stating that which follows.

"The most excellent the General and Commander in Chief, don Jose de San Martin, having informed me, that he proposed to you, that in case you should surrender the Castles, the whole of the property therein should be sent to whatever country you thought proper, and as the British Sloop of war *Cosway* is at this moment in the *Checllas*, I offer to you this opportunity for its fulfilment, upon your paying one third part thereof to the person whom I shall name: if your answer shall require it, I will send an express requesting that vessel to come to this Port. In any case and at any time, I further offer to you, upon your delivering up half to find you the vessels necessary for your transport, you paying their first price, and to give them permission to go to any country except Peru or Chili, and on the express condition that you shall surrender the Castle to the Naval Force of Chili, which I command; this being necessary for the guarantee which I give you under my word of honour, and if any further security is necessary, your Excellency has only to propose it.—God preserve you many years.

To this communication, so full of malignity, the Governor of Callao, answers in the following manner:—

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

In all the correspondence which passed between don Jose San Martin, and this Government, there is nothing that refers to the proposal which your Excellency makes to me in your honorable note of the 9th instant.—God preserve you many years.

August 14, 1821. JOSE DE LA MAR. What a shame for the Commander in Chief of the Marine of Chili thus to appear an impostor before one of the Enemy's Chiefs! what temerity to arrogate powers which were not his right, and pretend to dictate law to Peru, and perhaps to set at defiance the Government of Chili by the possession of that important Fortress.

Not satisfied with this which he had done, Lord Cochrane shews to Lima, even at the instant of his departure, new proofs of his conduct. In a note of the 8th of October, he writes from Ancón, that "having found a quantity of wine and *Aguardiente* hid in the sand," the amount of which he does not mention, probably to evade the duties: "he had embarked it." We do not know by what justice or authority he took possession of these articles, as in a former note he had said that, "he was attached to the Government of Chili whose interests he considered distinct from those of Peru," and unless Lord Cochrane meant by the diversity of interests, that he was at war with Peru, it would appear by the conduct of the Vice Admiral, that any Commander of friendly or

neutral vessels would have the same right to take whatever they found upon the beach.

Lastly, and in order not to fatigue your attention, we have the honor to send you the last letter addressed to Lord Cochrane by the Minister of Marine, in which all his acts of insubordination, sordid avarice, and want of care in the execution of his duties are made manifest: the manner in which he compromised his Excellency the Protector, risking the cause of the country, by his capricious expedition to Arica against positive orders, as well as by the abandonment there of Colonel Miller, who would have been sacrificed, had it not been for neutral vessels, by means of which he escaped from the superior force of the enemy, occasioning the flight or ruin of many distinguished patriots, whose services had been most important: the robberies which he committed on the coast, and his piracies upon the high seas, with such discredit to the cause, and compromising us with neutral nations: his scandalous abuse of power, his usurpation of authority, total contempt of the orders of the Government of Chili; the robbery of the medicines of the Army; his violation of public faith in opening the correspondence by the ship *LAURA*, his acts of arbitrary dismissal: the disorganization of the Squadron entirely from his insinuations, having only therein officers of his own faction: and lastly the evils which he has caused by inspiring hope in our enemies, by disunion and withdrawing the confidence of the timid *Limanians*, who had been so recently converted to the cause of Liberty.

We have thus set forth to you, Sir, with all due veracity what has been the conduct of Lord Cochrane, and we beseech you to bring it to the consideration of his Excellency the Supreme Director of the State, in order that seeing it, he may take the determination to vindicate the dignity, the honor, and the interests of the Government of Peru, so deeply injured by Lord Cochrane.

In making this demand, insoliciting satisfaction in the name of the Government of Peru, for the injuries which, with so much publicity the Vice Admiral has inflicted, we ask nothing which is not in conformity with the Laws which govern societies in their mutual conduct. "Every nation, every sovereign and independent state, says Vattel, merits consideration and respect," and to be sure the Government of Peru is confident, that as soon as his Excellency the Supreme Director of this State shall know in detail that which has passed with Lord Cochrane, not only he will not approve by his silence the conduct of that person, but he will imprint upon him the stamp of his indignation, in that efficacious and energetic manner demanded by the magnitude of the insult, the harmony which reigns between the two Governments, and their mutual interests.

We are most confident that his Excellency the Protector will not find his hopes frustrated when we transmit your answer, meanwhile we have the honor to assure you that we are yours, Attentive Servants,

Signed T. GARCIA DEL RIO,
DIEGO PAROISSIEN.

Sor. Dr. Don Joaquin de Echazerra, Minister
de Estado y Relaciones Exteriores de Chili, &c.

ENGLISH NEWS.

DECEMBER 1.

THE ARMY.—Detachments belonging to the undermentioned Infantry Corps disembarked at Chatham on the 22d instant, from the *St. Lawrence* transport from Quebec:—the 37th, General Sir C. Green, Bart. Colonel; the 68th, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Watke, K. C. B. Colonel; the 70th, Lieutenant-General Lord Howard, of Effingham, G. C. B. Colonel; the 60th Regt. Field-Marshal Frederick, Duke of York, K. G. and G. C. B. Colonel in Chief; and the 76th Regt. Lieutenant-General C. Chowne, Colonel.—Detachments of the 20th, 47th, and 67th regts. have received orders to march on the 6th and 7th of December, from Albany Barracks and Gosport, for Chatham, to be embarked at Gravesend, on the 28th, on board the *Ingles* and *Herefordshire* Indiamen for Bombay.—A detachment of the 4th (or Queen's Own) Light Dragoons is ordered to march, on the 14th inst. from Maidstone to Gravesend, to embark about the 28th, on board the *Ingles*, for Bombay.—Detachments belonging to the 56th regt. the 82d regt. and the Royal Staff Corps, have arrived at Chatham, from the Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope, on board the Pilot transport, and disembarked on the 25th inst.

On the 3d of December, a second meeting was held at the City of London Tavern for the purpose of establishing a Sub-way Company, to prevent the necessity of opening the pavements of the City of London for the introduction of water and gas pipes, &c. &c. Mr. Williams, the original projector, having been called to the Chair, proposed, that a printed prospectus containing the particulars of the plan should be read. The following extract will give an idea of the manner in which it is proposed to carry it into execution:—

"In constructing these 'sub-ways,' I propose to open the ground to the required depth, say of ten feet; lay a course of bricks, stones, or iron, nearly level, or rather curved on the ground five feet wide, with drains to go into the sewers; raise a wall on each side five feet high, and arch it over, so as to leave the height in the center of it, seven and a half feet clear; leave openings of nine inches in each upright wall, at the distance of every twenty feet, three feet from the base; from the openings carry tunnels to the sides of the streets, & at the end of the tunnels, fix gratings or doors, to be opened from the inside; leave similar openings in the top of the arch, at the distance of every hundred feet, for the admission of light and air: & doorways, five feet high, and three feet wide in each side wall where these openings are made.

"These 'Sub-ways' may be entered at the sides by doors and passages wherever required, from the houses and buildings in the streets and roads in the same manner as into cellars that are under the streets; and the main pipes for every purpose may be placed therein, on iron cradles, or otherwise; and the service pipes, for the supply of the Public, through the tunnels or openings, in the side walls.

"These 'Sub-ways' may also be formed double, or another parallel to the first—one for water, and the other for gas pipes—and in any number that may be required, with or without doors to communicate into each or either of the other sub-ways.

"From these 'Sub-ways' and 'Passages' a cess may be had into the sewers and drains, on spouts, and with water; and for almost every purpose for which the pavement and carriage paths in streets, roads, and public ways, have hitherto been opened, &c. &c.

"As it must necessarily be undertaken upon a large and expensive scale, to be generally useful, and by authority of Parliament, it is proposed to raise 100,000 £ in transferable shares of 100 £ each, for the City of London Patent Sub-way Company."

"This capital to be employed in constructing the 'Sub-ways' and 'Passages,' as soon as leave can be obtained by an Act of Parliament.

"The City of London Patent Sub-way Company propose to receive into their 'Sub-ways' the respective pipes of the several Companies now in existence, and those that may be created in future for the flow of any materials, at the same price per annum as has hitherto cost each Company for laying down and taking up the pipes; upon the average of the last seven years.

"They also propose to give access to the work people of the Commissioners of Sewers into and through their 'Sub-ways,' for the formation and repairs of the sewers and drains, and other purposes upon receiving the same sum per annum which they have hitherto expended for opening, shoring, and closing the sewers, roads, and public way, upon the average of the last seven years.

"This Company engage to preserve the Highways and Pavements of the streets, roads, and public paths, in the most perfect condition, after they are once properly laid down to their satisfaction, upon receiving the same annual amount that has hitherto been expended for that purpose, upon the average of the last seven years."

The prospectus being read, Mr. Williams adverted to some few objections that had been stated to his plan at the former meeting, and endeavored to show that they were entirely without foundation.

After a desultory conversation, in which Mr. S. Dixon, Mr. de Beringer, and other Gentlemen, took a part, a Committee was appointed: for the purpose of ascertaining the number of miles over which the Sub-ways would extend; the expense of each mile in bricks or iron, and the income that would probably arise to the subscribers.

Mr. Theodor Hook.—We do not know any thing that has surprised us much more than the receipt of a letter from Mr. Theodore Hook, the Mauritius gentleman, which we shall publish forthwith, and then treat him, and amuse the public, with a little of his examination before the Commissioners of whom he complains.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir, You have published in your paper a Report of the Audit Board on my case, which, however confusedly drawn up and obscurely expressed, means to convey grave imputations against me. I hope, therefore, you will in candour allow me to state that I never saw that report till I saw it in the newspapers; nor could I have been aware either of the terms in which, or the grounds on which, the Auditors have ventured to make such insinuations.

I shall lose no time in making my appeal to the proper authorities. In the mean while I trust the public will feel that I have suffered no ordinary hardship in having imputations of such a nature promulgated under the sanction of official authority, without having had an opportunity of being heard in reply.

I pledge myself to be able to prove that this report is a series of blunders, misstatements, and exaggerations, as gross in point of fact as they are absurd and discreditable in point of reasoning and argument.

It is the more necessary that I should trouble you with this statement, because I have laid before the Lords of the Treasury observations on a former report of the Auditors, also printed in the newspapers before I saw it, which might, without

this explanation, be mistaken for a weak and inefficient answer to the report now in question.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
THEODORE E. HOOK.

London, Nov. 11.

Qy. 269.—Upon looking to the authority for the receipt of money from Mr. Maure in February, 1816, which, in the document now presented to the Board, you have stated to amount to 30,000 dollars, we find that the amount for which you were directed to draw bills was 40,000 dollars, as for that sum paid in specie into the treasury by Mr. Maure; can you explain why you have stated that sum at 30,000 dollars?—It arose from my mistaking a payment made in January by Mr. Maure, for bills to the amount of 40,000 dollars, of which he had paid 10,000 dollars in the preceding December, for this transaction in February, 1816.

Qy. 270.—It appears that on the 23d of July, 1816, an order was given for the payment to Mr. Maure of one per cent. on 142,000 dollars of government bills negotiated by that gentleman, and paid into the treasury in specie; were the 40,000 dollars paid in February a part of that 142,000 dollars?—I conclude they were.

Qy. 271.—Have the goodness, then, to point out the other payments made by Mr. Maure, in specie, which formed that sum of 142,000 dollars?—I wish to refer to the treasury books before I answer this question.

Qy. 272.—Do you not perceive that this statement given in by you, being only a statement of the increase and decrease in the balance at the end of each week, does not show either what sums were actually paid into or issued out of the treasury during each week of the period for which it is made up?—It would have the effect of showing a certain increase, although not to the full extent of the payments made into the treasury.

Qy. 273.—Did you not, however, produce it to the Board as accounting for the whole amount of specie paid into the treasury between the 1st of January and the 1st of September, 1816?—It struck me at the time I made it out, that it would exhibit that amount.

Qy. 274.—Having seen that in one month you had received 40,000 dollars instead of 30,000 dollars, as admitted in this statement, does this fact not show it to be incorrect?—I think, it shows it is not to be relied upon, but it still, I think, shows the fact of a certain sum having been received.

Qy. 289.—It appears that among the vouchers in the treasury on the 19th of November, 1817, you claim credit for a sum of 7,560 dollars due from Capt. Dick; explain how that became due?—I submit to the Board a statement marked Y. of all money transactions with Captain Dick, as they appear either on the statement of advances or on the monthly accounts, in order to show that the sum of 7,560 dollars was due from him on the 19th of November, 1817.

Qy. 290.—Can you show by the books when the advances in that statement, amounting to 10,960 dollars were made?—The first appears to have been made by order of the Governor on the 25th of March, 1817: with respect to the second, it appears that it had been in May, 1817. Mr. Dick purchased a bill for 2,160 dollars, which sum is stated in the treasury account to have been paid in by him in that month.

Qy. 291.—Do you believe that the sum of 2,100 dollars was, or was not, actually paid into the treasury by Captain Dick in that month?—He gave me an engagement to pay it, and it is the sum which Captain Dick eventually paid in February, 1818.

Qy. 292.—Are you quite sure of that fact that Captain Dick merely gave you an engagement for that sum, and did not actually pay it in the month of May, 1817?—Yes: the impression on my mind is, that such was the case, as it was the sum which he eventually paid before my leaving the island; and I conceive the engagement to have been given in a similar way to one of Mr. Andrew Dick's.

Qy. 293.—This account for the month of May 1817, now shown to you, has been completely audited by Mr. Dick, and sworn to by you?—Yes, it has.

Qy. 294.—How, then, consistently with what you have now stated, could you swear to this account in the terms of the attestation at the foot of it?—Because I considered the engagement the same as money.

That is, Hook swore that Dick's money was paid in 1817, because it was engaged to be paid in and was not?

Qy. 372.—Looking to the collector's returns for the month of February 1816, you perceive, by the details of those collections for internal revenue, that there must have been many fractional sums received in specie, to a large amount, above the even five dollar notes, can you account for so small a sum having been stated as paid in specie as 20 dollars, 5c.?—The sum paid into the treasury by the collector, must have been only 20 dollars, 5c.

Qy. 373.—Can you explain how so small a sum in specie could have been received by him or do you know any thing about it?—No. I cannot explain it; and I can know nothing about it.

Qy. 374.—Do you know either official, or in any other way, how this did occur?—No.

Qy. 375.—Pray do you believe that Sir R. Barclay did pay in to the treasury all the specie which he received?—I do not know.

Qy. 376.—Have you a better way or the other?—I have not; it appears very odd that the sum should be so small.

Qy. 377.—Did you not on one occasion say, in this room, incidentally, that Sir R. Barclay knew his own interest too well, and was too anxious to make his own fortune, to pay over to you the whole of the specie he received; or made use of words to that effect?—I do not recollect having said so.

Qy. 378.—Do you believe that you ever made use of any such expression, or of words to that effect?—I really do not recollect it.

Qy. 379.—You are requested to state your belief, as to whether you have, or not, used words to that effect?—Upon my recollection, I do not believe that I have said so in this room.

Qy. 380.—At no time, either in this room, or any where else?—I do not recollect having used words to that effect.

Qy. 381.—By this statement extracted by you from the collector's books, you are charged with the sum of 3,894 dollars 23 cents, as received in specie during the year 1816, and with 262 dollars 26 cents, during the year 1817?—Yes.

Qy. 382.—The preceding questions respecting Sir R. Barclay have been put to you, under the belief that some expressions to the purport stated have been used by you, concerning the specie received by Sir R. Barclay; do you now distinctly deny, to the best of your recollection, having expressed such an opinion as to Sir R. Barclay; and do you distinctly state, that you have no reason to suppose that Sir R. Barclay did not pay over to the Treasury the whole of the specie he received?—I had rather not answer that question; it appears from the accounts, that it could not have been paid in; I have suggested that the giving change may have diminished the specie. I certainly do not recollect having expressed myself to that effect with respect to Sir R. Barclay; but I am not so clear that some expression of the sort may not have fallen from me, as to deny the fact. I deny the recollection of it, but I do not deny the possibility of the fact.

We have only to add that the whole of the examination of this gentleman is of the same nature. However, we will frankly acknowledge that on great wrong was committed against him namely that of sending him out as Treasurer to Mauritius.

CHARGE OF EXTENSIVE SWINDLING.

This morning a family of the name of Butcher, consisting of father, mother, son, and daughter, were brought up to Bow-street by Holyland and Pitcher, two of the patrol, upon a warrant under the following circumstances:—At the last Middlesex sessions a bill of indictment was preferred before the Grand Jury by a lady of the name of Boddy residing at Hampton Wick, against Uriah Matthew Butcher, Mary his wife, Joseph, their son, and Catherine, their daughter, for a conspiracy against the said Elizabeth Boddy, for the purpose of defrauding her under false pretences, when, upon the evidence laid before them, a true bill was found; and the parties having absconded, warrants were issued, which were placed in the hands of Holyland some weeks since, and after a long search, in consequence of information he received at four o'clock yesterday morning, he succeeded in tracing them to a lodging in Craven-buildings, where he proceeded in company with the Hampton Wick coachman, at about noon, and succeeded in apprehending the entire family.

We have been favoured with the following particulars of the transaction from a person who vouches for their correctness, and from the prevalence of similar impositions upon the public credulity, we trust it will operate as a caution to the unwary, as we have no doubt it will serve as a notice to those who have been unfortunately duped.

Mr. Butcher and his family took lodgings in the house of Mrs. Boddy, of Hampton Wick, on the 21st of March last, at the weekly rent of a guinea and a half, payable quarterly; he then stated that he had removed from a house in Nelson-square, Blackfriars road, but from subsequent inquiries it is believed that this is not true; immediately on their taking possession they went round to various tradesmen of Hampton Wick and Kingston, and stating themselves to be related to families of the first rank and respectability, succeeded in opening running accounts with each, none of which, it is almost needless to add, have been discharged. A piano was hired for Miss—the new lodgers lived high—cut a dash, and the credulity of the unfortunate tradesmen enabled them to keep up the appearances consistent with people so well connected. This went on for some months; no money was forthcoming; but there were plenty of promises, and no dearth of imaginary importance to carry on the farce—rather a serious one for the duped. The credulous landlady was at one time amused with the 10,000 £ fortune of Mr. Joseph, of which he was to have become possessed in Jan. next; as also was Miss, a considerable sum, under the will of a general and convenient grandfather; at others, the poor dy was astounded with high-sounding names, the pretensions of the cousins of Lord this, and nephews of Bishop that. At last the butcher rests Uriah Matthew for 15 £ in discharge of what Mrs. Boddy is induced to accept for 19 £. grocer threatens, a bill is also accepted to suit him for 23 £. The old gentleman must go into colnshire to collect his rents, and of course cannot leave Hampton Wick without discharging some of the claims of the impatient tradesfolk; poor Boddy therefore accepts for 100 £ more, but she is to have as security a grand piano forte cost one hundred and fifty guineas, (one of three fingered by Miss); this was to arrive on next day, which it did not. It was, however, bought of Mr. Wigley, of the Strand; but believe a ready-money customer—Mr. Butcher any body else's uncle—had the preference of credulous landlady. On Saturday, the 12th tober, the two gentlemen leave Hampton on Sunday, during the absence of the landlady goods and chattels of this hopeful landlady moved off; on Monday, the ladies must take in Bushy-park, which terminated in a post drive to Temple-bar, where they bolted into

any coach. The poor servant waited by appointment until nine o'clock at night on one road, but the chaise by some mischance took a different direction. The family now being clear away, various letters were sent to Mrs. Boddy, intimating the departure of the hopeful quartette for Paris; but acting upon the advice of Mr. Carter, the respectable solicitor of Kingston, Mrs. Boddy preferred her indictment for a fraudulent conspiracy, and the father, mother, son, and daughter are now in du-rance vile, to abide the result of their trial at the approaching Sessions. The number of trades-people residing in Kingston and its vicinity duped by these expert pretenders to respectability, exceeds thirty, and doubtless to these may be added some unsuspecting metropolitans.

General and Field-marshal Baron Laudon died on the 22d September at his seat, Haddersdorf near Vienna. He was descended from an ancient and noble family in the county of Ayr, in Scotland, a branch of which settled in Livonia, in which province he was born, at Toltz, in 1767. He first served in the Russian army, was Aid-de-Camp to Prince Potemkin, in 1788, and was sent with the news of the taking of Oczkow to the Austrian head quarters, where his uncle, the Field-Marshal Laudon procured him from Joseph II., a commission in the Austrian Army. He distinguished himself in all the campaigns, during the wars brought on by the French Revolution, and deservedly attained the highest honours.—*Austrian Observer.*

Antiquity.—In digging a well on the slope of a hill at Ferry Harty, east end of the Isle of Shippy, a small house, or hut, buried under the earth, has been discovered. The newspapers add, that it is of the most remote antiquity, and that two skeletons have been found. The building has no roof, or it might have been of some perishable material; the walls were wood, and no iron or other metal is seen. There are fluts and laid stones, apparently intended for axes, and coming in fragments, with handles of wood, quite complete &c. &c. good preservation; and a broken earthenware jar or a piece to have been a lamp; a few fish-bones of hard stony horn, and an immense quantity of a kind of horse-shoe. Mr. Brown, the resident Commissioner of Sheerness, has arrived, and by endeavouring, a fence will be erected to inclose and preserve this extraordinary remnant of antiquity.

Intrepid Smugglers.—On Tuesday forenoon, an Arrau wherry, manned by three strong fellows, and to appearance laden wholly with potatoes, pushed into the harbour of Ayr with all the countenance of a fair trader counting inspection. This bold countenance, however, did not prevent two custom-house officers, who were on the spot from boarding the vessel; and whether they had the benefit of previous information or merely acted on the notoriety of Ayr as a smuggling, they immediately set about rummaging the cargo, and soon brought into view two casks of whiskey, more might probably have been discovered, had not the Highlandmen interrupted the process by cutting their cable, and setting off to sea with their cargo, officers and all, in the sight of numbers on the beach, who were much amused with the spectacle. With the exception, however, of having the glory and emolument of their capture turned into shame, the officers did not otherwise suffer, the smugglers having put them safely into the first boat they met with.—*Ed. Courant.*

Irish Law.—The following extract from an affidavit read in the Court of Common Pleas in Dublin is alike illustrative of the manner in which legal process is executed in the sister island, and of the precision with which legal instruments are drawn:—"And this deponent further saith, that on arriving at the house of the said defendant, situated in the county of Galway aforesaid, for the purpose of personally serving him with the said writ, he the said deponent knocked three several times at the outer, commonly called the hall door, but could not obtain admittance; whereupon this deponent was proceeding to knock a fourth time, when a man, to this deponent unknown, holding in his hand a musket or blunderbuss at this deponent, loaded with balls or slugs, as this deponent has since heard and verily believes, appeared at one of the upper windows of the said house, and presenting the said musket or blunderbuss at this deponent, threatened, 'that if said deponent did not instantly retire, he would send him (the deponent's) soul to hell', which this deponent verily believes he would have done, had not this deponent precipitately escaped."

A showman, who has been exhibiting an Elephant at Marseilles, infected with the common Polio, which is now rendering France a little more stable, announced the departure of his elephant, headed "Ultimatum de